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UNITED STATES.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[Adopted since June 30, 1911.]

FLORIDA.

Regulations State Board of Health adopted February 27 and 28, 1912, under authority of Florida General Statutes, 1906, section 1120.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—MANAGEMENT OF.

Reports of communicable diseases.

RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of Florida to report immediately to the State health officer or to a representative of the State board of health, by first mail, every case of scarlet fever,¹ diphtheria, measles, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, bubonic plague, glanders, anthrax, rabies, or leprosy which occurs within his practice or which he may be called to attend. Where there is no physician in attendance upon any case of the diseases herein mentioned it shall be the duty of any person having charge of or in attendance upon or upon whose premises a case of such diseases is suspected to exist to report the same in the manner herein provided.

Concealing communicable diseases.

RULE 2. No person shall willfully or knowingly hide, conceal, or prevent the discovery of or assist in hiding, concealing, or preventing the discovery of any case of yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, or other communicable disease mentioned in rule 1 within the State of Florida. No person shall hinder, prevent, or impede the reporting of the existence of any case of yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, cholera, or any other communicable disease mentioned in rule 1, in the State of Florida, to the State health officer. No person shall secrete or conceal or assist in secreting or concealing from the State health officer or the local health authorities any personal effects, clothing, bedding, or other articles which have been used in or about any case of communicable disease whereby contagion or infection may be conveyed or imported.

Isolation of persons having communicable diseases.

RULE 3. When any person coming from abroad or residing within this State is found to be infected with any malignant, communicable disease, so dangerous to public health that complete isolation thereof is necessary, the State health officer and his assistants and the agents of the State board of health are empowered and authorized to remove such infected persons to a safe, suitable, and proper place, and there provide medical treatment for such person, provided same can be done without danger to the life of such person. If, in the opinion of the State health officer or such assistant or agent, complete isolation of such infected person can be had in the house where he or she is found, such person may be permitted to remain there, in which event a complete isolation of the room or rooms of the house in which such infected person is shall be established, and the physician, nurse, attendant, and persons sick therein, and all persons approaching or coming within the limits thereof, and all furniture and other articles used or brought there shall be subject to such restrictions as the State health officer may prescribe. Such infected persons are forbidden to appear on the public

¹ Yellow fever, smallpox, and cholera are to be reported by telegram, charges collect. See sec. 1114, General Statutes, 1906. All other diseases should be reported by first mail or by paid telegram.

thoroughly in public vehicles of travel and must remain in constant and complete isolation until released therefrom by the State health officer, his assistant, or his agent. Provided, that since there is no danger of transmitting scarlet fever and diphtheria by a second to a third person when reasonable precautions are taken, the State health officer, his assistant or agent may permit those who do not have the direct care of the patient or patients to leave the premises in order to attend to their regular occupations.

Definition of isolation.

RULE 4. Isolation is defined to be the complete separation of the persons sick with a communicable disease as prescribed by these rules, and those attendant upon him, from all other persons upon the premises.

Attendants.

RULE 5. When financially able or otherwise possible a nurse should be obtained to care for the patient, but where from necessity or choice the parents or other members of the family assume the duties of nurse, the isolation shall apply to them.

Smallpox.

RULE 6. *Warning cards.*—The local health officer of any municipality, or the local representative of the State board of health, having knowledge of, or having reason to suspect, the existence of smallpox, shall investigate, and at once place upon any house where smallpox is found to exist, a sign or warning card¹ setting forth the facts. This sign is to serve only as a warning to those who may wish to avoid the house, and not as an indication of quarantine. When the attending physician considers a smallpox patient as having recovered, he shall report the fact in writing to the local health officer or representative of the State board of health, who shall thereupon remove the warning card from the house. The patient must not leave the house until after the removal of the warning card.

RULE 7. *Reports of cases.*—Every physician shall immediately report to the State health officer or to a representative of the State board of health the name, age, sex, and race of every smallpox patient under his care, the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of residence. A report must be made for each case as it occurs in a family or household.

RULE 8. *Reports of deaths.*—Every physician shall report in writing to the State health officer or to a representative of the State board of health the death of any smallpox patient under his care within 12 hours thereafter. The report shall state the name, sex, race, and age of the deceased.

RULE 9. *Vaccination after exposure to smallpox.*—When smallpox occurs in a family or community every person exposed or likely to be exposed should be promptly vaccinated (voluntarily), and those refusing vaccination do so at their own risk of taking smallpox.

RULE 10. *Disinfection after smallpox.*—The apartments occupied by a smallpox patient shall be deemed infected, and when made vacant by the death, removal, or recovery of the patient, shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected, except where all the inmates are immune, when disinfection shall be a voluntary matter. All persons having been ill with smallpox, should, before being released from their isolated premises, have their clothing disinfected and take a disinfecting bath.

Diphtheria.

RULE 11. *Diagnosis and isolation of diphtheria.*—The attending physician should immediately secure a culture from the nose and throat of any individual suspected of being infected with diphtheria and submit the same to one of the laboratories of the State board of health for bacteriological examination. A suspicious case should be isolated as diphtheria until the diagnosis is confirmed or denied by the laboratory findings. An undoubted clinical case of diphtheria should be isolated even with negative findings from the first laboratory examination.

¹ The management of smallpox consists in vaccination, isolation, and disinfection. Guards are not employed, nor will the expense of such if placed by citizens or physicians around a case of smallpox be paid for by the State board of health. The word "quarantine," as well as such procedure, has been abandoned in the management of smallpox. Patients not observing the isolation when suffering from smallpox are guilty of a misdemeanor, and should be reported to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense occurs by whoever has cognizance of the fact.

RULE 12. Sale of dairy products.—No butter, milk, or other dairy products shall be sold or given to any party, or delivered at any creamery or butter factory, from a house isolated because of the presence of diphtheria therein.

RULE 13. Reports of cases.—Every physician shall immediately report, in writing, to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the name of every patient under his care having diphtheria, the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of residence. A report must be made for each case as it occurs in a family or household.

RULE 14. Reports of deaths.—Every physician shall report, in writing, to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the death of any diphtheria patient under his care within 12 hours thereafter.

RULE 15. Disinfection after diphtheria.—The apartments occupied by a diphtheria patient shall be deemed infected and, when vacated by death, removal, or recovery of the patient, shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected. All persons having occupied such apartments during the period of isolation must have their clothing disinfected and take a disinfecting bath before being released from isolation. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be a part of the control of the disease: *Provided*, That if the inmates of the house have their throats examined bacteriologically and find their throats free from diphtheria bacilli, then the requirements of this rule may be disregarded until such time as all patients have recovered.

Scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash).

RULE 16. Isolation.—The attending physician of any case of scarlet fever should at once completely isolate said patient and those having the care of or coming in contact with such patient, except the health officer, sanitary patrolman, or, in case of death, a licensed embalmer, and shall report such case or cases to the local representative of the State board of health.

Scarlet fever patients shall not be released from isolation until the local health officer or a representative of the State board of health has satisfied himself that desquamation is completed and that there is no further danger of infection from the patient.

RULE 17. Disinfection of apartments and contents.—The apartments occupied by a scarlet-fever patient shall be deemed infected, and when vacated by death, removal, or recovery of the patient shall, together with their contents, be thoroughly disinfected. All persons having occupied such apartments during the period of isolation shall have their clothing disinfected and shall take a disinfecting bath previous to their release from the isolated apartment. All disinfection prescribed in this rule shall be a part of the control of the disease.

RULE 18. Reports of cases.—Every physician shall immediately report, in writing to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the name, age, sex, and race of every scarlet-fever patient under his care, the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of residence. A report must be made for each case as it occurs in a family or household.

RULE 19. Reports of deaths.—Every physician shall report, in writing, to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the death of any scarlet-fever patient under his care, within 12 hours thereafter.

Measles.

RULE 20. Warning cards.—The local health officer or a representative of the State board of health, having knowledge of or having reason to suspect the existence of measles, shall investigate and shall at once placard the house in which the disease exists. The placard must give the name of the disease and state that children in the house will not be allowed to leave the premises. The placard or warning card must be kept on the house until at least 10 days after the appearance of the disease in the last case in such family or household. Children who have had the disease may be permitted to attend school although the house is placarded. Disinfection after measles is not necessary.

RULE 21. Reports of cases.—Every physician shall immediately report in writing to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the name of every patient under his care having measles, the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of residence. A report must be made for each case as it occurs in a family or household.

RULE 22. Reports of deaths.—Every physician shall report in writing to the State health officer the death of any patient from measles within 24 hours thereafter.

Poliomyelitis.

RULE 23. *Reports of cases.*—Every physician shall immediately report, in writing, to the State health officer, or to a representative of the State board of health, the name of every patient under his care having anterior poliomyelitis (infantile or spinal paralysis), or suspected case of said disease, the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of residence. A report must be made for each case as it occurs in a family or household.

RULE 24. *Reports of deaths.*—Every physician shall report, in writing, to the State health officer, the death of any patient from anterior poliomyelitis within 12 hours thereafter.

Rabies.

RULE 25. *Suspected rabid animal to be confined.*—When an animal suspected of having rabies has bitten a human being the person so bitten or their legal representative shall secure, or cause to be secured, such animal alive and without injury if possible. The animal shall be confined in a safe, quiet, roomy, and comfortable place and a report giving full particulars concerning the action taken sent to the State health officer at Jacksonville, Fla. This report shall include the name of the locality in which the biting occurred, the date the bite was inflicted, the name, residence, and address of the owner of the animal; the full name or names of the person or persons bitten, together with their place of residence, age, sex, race, and information as to location and extent of bite or bites; the name, addresses, and residences of all owners of animals which have been bitten by the animal in question, together with a list and description of the animals bitten and the disposition made of the same. Such supposedly rabid animal must be kept under careful observation for at least five days, when if rabid clinical evidence of rabies will manifest itself and death will shortly ensue.

RULE 26. *Laboratory examination in rabies.*—When such suspected animal dies, the head and several inches of the neck must be cut off and sent to the nearest bacteriological laboratory of the State Board of Health of Florida for microscopical examination. Care must be taken not to injure the brain or the spinal cord. The head and neck of the animal must be carefully packed in a tin container, surrounded with sufficient ice to preserve it from decomposition while in transit, and so prepared for shipment that its contents will not become a nuisance to the transportation company handling the shipment, the expense of preparation and of transportation all to be borne by the shipper.

RULE 27. *Pasteur treatment to be administered.*—All indigent persons bitten by an animal suspected of having rabies or declared upon microscopical examination by the State board of health to have been so infected should, with the advice of the State health officer, have the Pasteur treatment administered for the prevention of the development of hydrophobia in the human, such antirabic serum to be furnished by the State Board of Health of Florida at no cost to indigent patients, the serum to be administered by an agent or representative of the State board of health or by a physician to be designated by the State health officer. The physician so administering the antirabic treatment to a person shall be entitled to receive from the patient such fee for his services as is usual and proper.

RULE 28. *Muzzling.*—If it shall appear to the State health officer that the life and health of any settlement, village, town, or city is endangered by the prevalence of rabies, then the State health officer shall require all dogs kept in such settlement, village, town, or city to be effectively muzzled, and for such a length of time as shall be necessary and proper. It shall be the duty of the mayor and police authorities of any settlement, village, town, or city, when such an order is promulgated by the State health officer, to enforce its provisions.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

RULE 29. *Reports and precautions.*—Every case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be reported to the local health officer of the municipality where occurring, or to the State health officer, by the attending physician. The patient shall be isolated. The discharges from the nose, throat, and mouth of the patient should be received on cloths and burned at once. After death or recovery of the patient all personal clothing and bedding, together with the contents of the room and the room itself, should be thoroughly disinfected. Every doubtful case of cerebrospinal meningitis must be classed as of epidemic type and cared for accordingly until proved to be otherwise.

Leprosy.

RULE 30. *Isolation and reports.*—All persons affected with leprosy shall be continuously confined upon their home premises and kept off the public thoroughfares and out of public vehicles of transportation or confined in such place as shall be designated by the State health officer. It shall be the duty of attending physicians and of representatives of the State board of health to report to the State health officer the name, age, social condition, sex, race, and residence of all persons affected with leprosy within the community or county over which he has jurisdiction.

Membranous croup.

RULE 31. *Isolation and reports.*—So-called membranous croup shall be classed, isolated, reported, and cared for as diphtheria.

Trachoma.

RULE 32. *Trachoma excluded from schools.*—Persons afflicted with trachoma are prohibited from attending public, private, or church schools, or close association with other individuals.

Warning cards.

RULE 33. *Warning cards for diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other diseases.*—The local health officer of any municipality, or when so directed, the representative of the State board of health, shall forbid by warning cards or notices posted upon or at the entrance to premises where a patient is sick with diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, any person except the attending physician, health officer, sanitary inspector, or, in case of death, a licensed embalmer, from going to or leaving such premises without his permission, or the carrying of, or causing to be carried therefrom, any material whereby such disease may be conveyed, until after the disease has abated and the premises, dwelling, and clothes have been rendered free from danger by means of such disinfection and cleansing as the State health officer may direct.

RULE 34. *Specifications of warning cards.*—The State health officer shall, upon request, furnish to attending physicians, local health officers, and to local representatives of the State board of health, such warning or isolation cards as are required by rules 6, 20, and 33, to be placed when necessary or required upon infected or isolated premises, which cards shall be of such size and color and shall contain thereon such written or printed warning and such designation of the disease as the State health officer may consider reasonable and proper for the protection of the public.

RULE 35. *Destroying or defacing warning cards.*—No person or persons shall alter, deface, remove, destroy, or tear down any warning card posted by a local health officer or representative of the State board of health. The occupant or persons having possession or control of a building upon which a warning card has been placed shall, within 24 hours after the destruction or removal of such notice by other than the proper sanitary officials, notify the local health officer or representative of the State board of health of such destruction or removal.

Disinfection.

RULE 36. *Occupying infected apartments.*—No person shall let for hire, or cause or permit anyone to occupy, apartments previously occupied by a person ill with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or tuberculosis until such apartments shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

RULE 37. *Placards.*—Whenever the order or direction of the State health officer, or a representative of the State board of health, requiring the disinfection of articles, premises, or apartments shall not be complied with, the local health officer or representative of the State board of health shall forthwith cause a placard, of such size, shape, and color, as may be deemed reasonable and proper by the State health officer, to be placed on the door of the apartment or premises, and containing such order or warning thereon as may be proper and reasonable.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS.

RULE 38. *Disposal of sewage.*—Every building used for public-school purposes shall be furnished with two closets, one for males and one for females, separated as far as possible from each other and so arranged as to give the greatest possible privacy to persons using the same. Buildings to which water and sewerage are available

shall be provided with water-closets and connected with the sewerage system. When water and sewerage are not available, buildings shall be provided with dry closets, which shall be fly-proof and built and maintained in accordance with correct sanitary principles. It shall be the duty of the several county boards of public instruction in the case of public schools, and of the principals in the case of private schools, to carry into effect the provisions of this rule.

SANITATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

RULE 39. *Ventilation.*—All churches, halls, theaters, and other buildings used for public meetings should be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition. Every such building should be provided with proper methods for maintaining the purity of the atmosphere while in use, and such methods should be employed at all times.

RULE 40. *Method of cleansing.*—All buildings used for public meetings should be cleaned after each meeting held in them, such cleansing to consist of thorough sweeping of floors and wiping of woodwork, together with the opening of all windows and doors to permit the entrance of fresh air and sunshine. No such building or room should be swept without first sprinkling the floor with water or throwing on it damp sawdust or other absorbent material to prevent dust; except that when the vacuum system of cleansing is used this last provision may be disregarded. Woodwork should be wiped with a damp cloth, and dry dusting with feathers or dry cloths should not be practiced. In construing this rule, all meetings held during the course of a single day may be regarded as one meeting.

RULE 41. *Cuspidors.*—An ample number of spittoons or cuspidors should be provided in all public buildings, and should contain sufficient water to stand one-half inch deep on the bottom. Such spittoons or cuspidors should be emptied, washed, and disinfected with an approved disinfectant after each day's use. Caution should be exercised by caretakers, janitors, and superintendents of such buildings that contents of cuspidors and sweepings from floors are disposed of in a sanitary manner and by such methods as not to endanger the public health or become nuisances to public comfort and safety.

THE HOUSE FLY.

RULE 42. *Screening against flies.*—It shall be unlawful for hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants in the State of Florida, where persons are served with food or drink of any description for pay, not to have kitchens and dining rooms securely screened against flies; and all lunch counters operated at railway stations or elsewhere in the State, and all fruit stands and butcher shops, shall protect food and fruit offered for sale by wire screens covers or netting so placed that flies can not crawl over food or fruit.

RULE 43. *Breeding of flies.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep or maintain any horse or mule within any incorporated city or town in the State of Florida, within 500 feet of any residence or store, except under such conditions as shall effectively prevent the breeding and liberating of flies.

MOSQUITOES.

RULE 44. *Screening against mosquitoes.*—It shall be unlawful to operate a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house for pay in the State of Florida without having the beds effectively screened against mosquitoes, either by screening the windows and doors of the sleeping rooms or by providing efficient mosquito nets.

SPITTING.

RULE 45. *Spitting in public places.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon sidewalks, railway depots and platforms, or the floors, walls, or other parts of any church, theater, street car, railway car, sleeping car, steamboat, cigar factory, public hall, or other public building or room where people are accustomed to gather, except into spittoons or other receptacles especially provided for such purpose; and the person or corporation who shall own or be in charge or control of such church, theater, street car, railway car, sleeping car, steamboat, cigar factory, public hall, or other public building or room shall furnish a sufficient number of spittoons for the use of the persons frequenting such places. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation owning, conducting, or having charge of such place wherein spitting is forbidden as aforesaid, knowingly to permit a violation of this rule. All spittoons provided under this rule shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at least once each day, and each spittoon after being cleansed shall contain at least one-half pint of an efficient germicidal solution.

RULE 46. *Spitting forbidden in places of public transportation.*—No person shall spit upon the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any railway coach, chair car, parlor car, sleeping or dining car, depot, or depot platform in the State of Florida. The State health officer will furnish, at the expense of the State, upon request, or when it is found to be necessary, and each railway, steamship, or other transportation company operating in the State of Florida is hereby required to post and display in each passenger coach, and in all station waiting rooms, a placard of such shape, size, and color, and containing thereon such printed notice, warning, or prohibition against spitting, as may be deemed reasonable and proper by the State health officer.

MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

RULE 47. *Disposal of garbage.*—No dumping ground for garbage or refuse matter of any kind shall be maintained at or near any city, town, or settlement in this State; and the mayor or other chief executive officers of any incorporated city or town and the chairman of the county commissioners of the county in which any unincorporated village is situated shall promptly cause any such nuisance to be destroyed by fire when the same occurs within his city, town, or unincorporated village, as the case may be, and shall by the same means prevent the accumulation of refuse matter or garbage in such quantity as to endanger the health or life of any citizen or citizens.

RAILWAY SANITATION.

RULE 48. *Interstate restrictions and inspection.*—Whenever yellow fever, smallpox, or any other communicable disease shall exist or prevail in any city or town of any State of the United States, Mexico, Canada, or any other foreign country, to such an extent as the State health officer may deem dangerous to the health of the State of Florida, then the State health officer may declare a restricting order against such place, and all persons entering the State of Florida from such infected locality shall be detained at such points on or near the border line of the State of Florida as may be selected by the State health officer, for observation, isolation, and treatment of the sick and for fumigation of baggage, freight, and mails as the case may require and as may be suitable and proper. The length of time of detention and methods of treatment of the sick and fumigation of property and of the wearing apparel, freight, and baggage of persons coming from such infected points shall be determined by the State health officer at the time of the declaration of such quarantine and from time to time thereafter as may be convenient.

RULE 49. *Health certificates.*—Persons desiring to enter the State of Florida when any restrictions have been declared, on any railroad, steamboat, stage coach, or other carrier, public or private, or by any other means of transportation, passing any detention station, are required to exhibit to the inspecting officer appointed by this board a certificate signed by the mayor or city health officer, under the corporate seal, if such person is from a municipal corporation, or in other cases by a justice of the peace or State health officer, that neither said person nor his baggage has been exposed to the infection or contagion against which said restrictions have been declared within 15 days prior to the date of said certificate. Said certificate shall bear continuous daily stamp or date of whereabouts not less than five days before its presentation. Any person failing to present such certificate shall be subject to detention at such detention station as is provided in rule 48.

RULE 50. *Sanitation of railway cars and stations.*—Any person having charge or control of any railway station house or houses, and every railroad company, sleeping-car company, or other corporation or individual or the receiver thereof, engaged in the carrying of passengers in this State, and every agent of any such corporation or person having charge or control of such passenger cars, shall keep and maintain all such railway station houses and passenger cars in their charge, as aforesaid, in a clean and sanitary condition at all times in the manner and in accordance with the following specifications:

First. Each passenger coach or sleeping car used for passengers must be provided with one cuspidor for each seat or every two chairs. Each cuspidor must contain not less than one-half pint of an efficient germicidal solution. The contents of the cuspidors are to be emptied into a similar solution and the solution is to be replenished each trip or every 24 hours.

Second. Railway station houses must be provided with a sufficient number of cuspidors, or not less than four in each room or hall, and are to be treated in a manner similar to that specified above.

Third. The floors of cars and railway station houses must be sprinkled with an efficient germicidal solution before sweeping.

Fourth. Seats, windows, and walls of cars in transit must be wiped off with a dampened cloth or sponge, but must not be dusted in transit, except at division terminals or meal stations where passengers are given an opportunity to leave cars during that time.

Fifth. All sleeping cars must be thoroughly cleaned and aired at the end of each round trip in the State of Florida.

Sixth. All sleeping cars coming into the State of Florida must be thoroughly cleaned and aired at their points of destination in this State. All carpets, curtains, blankets, and bedding, except linen, shall also be thoroughly aired.

Seventh. If a car becomes infected by being occupied by a person having a communicable disease, it must be disinfected immediately at end of its run; and in addition, the bedding and blankets and all sleeping cars shall be thoroughly sterilized at least once each trip, and if same shall be stained or known to have been exposed to any communicable disease, they shall be disinfected or destroyed forthwith.

Eighth. Containers of water for drinking in cars and station buildings must be emptied and thoroughly cleansed at least once every 48 hours.

Ninth. Ice which is for use in drinking-water containers in cars or station buildings must not be placed on the floors, sidewalks, or car platforms where people may expectorate, nor placed by unclean hands in the drinking water. It shall be washed and then handled with the ice tongs.

Tenth. Passengers, patrons, employees, or others are prohibited from washing their teeth over or expectorating in basins (which are used for bathing the face and hands) in sleeping cars, passenger cars, or railway station buildings. Large cuspidors or dental lavatories must be provided for such purposes.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

RULE 51. *Destruction and disposal of domestic animals.*¹—No carcass of any diseased animal shall be left unburied in the State of Florida, nor shall it be thrown into any stream, lake, pond, well, or other body of water therein. Any such carcass shall be buried by the owner² so that it will be covered by at least 3 feet of earth. Burial shall be made within 24 hours after death, and in all cases of death from such diseases as are declared by statute³ to be nuisances, such carcasses shall be thoroughly enveloped in unslacked lime. At all municipal dumping grounds where carcasses are disposed of provision must be made for their immediate burial. In lieu of the foregoing the dead bodies of animals may be burned, or disposed of in such a manner as the veterinarian of the State board of health may direct.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD.⁴

RULE 52. *Burials.*—The body of any person dying from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, or bubonic plague shall be buried or cremated within 12 hours from the time of death. The body of any person dying from a disease other than those hereinabove named shall be buried or cremated within 24 hours from the time of death, unless properly embalmed and encased in a metal-lined casket or container, in which case such body may be held for interment or transportation for a period not exceeding 5 days.

RULE 53. *When transportation forbidden.*—The bodies of persons who have died of smallpox or bubonic plague shall not be transported or disinterred in Florida, or from another State, Territory, or foreign country to any place in this State, or from any place in this State to another State, territory, or foreign country.

RULE 54. *When required to be embalmed.*—The transportation of bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, erysipelas, glanders, anthrax, or leprosy shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with a disinfectant, all of which must be done by an experienced embalmer holding a license from the State board of health. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer

¹ In accordance with sec. 7, ch. 5933, Laws of Florida, 1909.

² If the owner should refuse to bury the carcass of such animal, provision is made in sec. 5, ch. 5933, Laws of Florida, 1909, for the burial of the same by the sheriff upon order of the State health officer.

³ See sec. 1, ch. 5933, Laws of Florida, 1909.

⁴ The licensing of embalmers by the State board of health is based upon the provisions of sec. 1120, General Statutes, 1906, and upon the necessity of regulating the transportation of the dead on railway and steamship lines in this State and from this State to other States and countries. See Twenty-first (1909) Annual Report, State Board of Health of Florida, pp. 38-45, which gives correspondence with and the opinion of the attorney general of Florida upon this subject.

of cotton, not less than 1 inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all inclosed in a strong, tight, wooden box; or, the body being prepared for shipment, by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered. For transportation under this rule, only embalmers holding a license or certificate issued or approved by the State board of health shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

RULE 55. *When required to be embalmed or otherwise especially prepared.*—The bodies of those who have died of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than 1 inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket or air-tight metal-lined box; provided, that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within 30 hours from the time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a license as provided for in the preceding rule. When prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in these rules, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

RULE 56. *When death not caused by malignant disease.*—The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in rules 54 and 55 may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within 30 hours from the time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within 30 hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than 1 inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or in an air-tight metal-lined box.

RULE 57. *Transportation regulations.*—In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in rule 54, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the local or State health officer as having been properly disinfected. Before selling tickets, agents of the carrier must carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge and of any others proposing to accompany the body and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under rule 54, notice must be sent by telegram by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority, at destination of such body, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

RULE 58. *How corpse must be shipped.*—Every dead body must be accompanied by a transit permit (Form 119) showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Bureau of the Census, which are hereby adopted by the State Board of Health of Florida, so far as obtainable or applicable, including health officer's or agent's permit for removal, whether a communicable or noncommunicable disease, the point to which the body is to be transported, and when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in rule 54 the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body, also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in triplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker must be on the original, duplicate, and triplicate copies. The undertaker's or agent's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger or agent in charge of the corpse, if any. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to be forwarded to the State board of health of the State of destination and the triplicate copy to the State Board of Health of Florida.

RULE 59. *Shipment of bodies by express.*—When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in rule 58, must be made out in triplicate. The undertaker's affidavit and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit

and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express waybill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the State board of health of the State from which said shipment was made, and the triplicate copy to the State Board of Health of Florida.

RULE 60. *Disinterments.*—Disinterred bodies of persons who have died from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation in or removal from this State unless said removal has been approved by the State health officer, if the disinterment be in this State, and unless the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and no such dead body shall be brought into Florida without the approval of the public health authorities having jurisdiction of the place where such body was disinterred, and no such bodies shall be transported, received, or buried in this State unless satisfactory evidence of compliance with the rules of this board respecting same shall be submitted to the State health officer and his written consent obtained to such transportation, receipt, or burial; and no disinterred body shall be shipped or transported from one place to another in this State without the written permission of the State health officer, and full compliance with the rule of this board respecting disinterments of bodies. All such disinterred remains or the coffin or casket containing the same must be wrapped in a woolen blanket, thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate and inclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated or considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined in rule 54 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within 30 days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within 30 days from time of death without the necessity of obtaining permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After 30 days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be inclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

RULE 61. *Examination and licensing of embalmers.*—For the purpose of effecting a compliance with the foregoing rules 52 to 60 governing the transportation of the dead, there shall be a board of embalmers' examiners consisting of the State health officer, who shall act as chairman of said board, one of the assistant State health officers (to be selected annually by the State board of health in annual session), and the senior bacteriologist of the State board of health, who shall constitute a board for the purpose of examining and licensing embalmers to embalm and otherwise prepare dead bodies for transportation in accordance with rules 52 to 60 of the State Board of Health of Florida. Examinations shall be conducted by this board of embalmers' examiners in the city of Jacksonville, county of Duval, State of Florida, in the months of April and October of each year, and at such other times and places as the State board of health may direct: *Provided*, That should not more than five persons make application for such examination, as hereinafter provided, within a period of 10 days previous to the first day of the month of October in each year, the State health officer, as the chairman of the examining board, may be empowered to defer such meeting of the examining board until the regular spring examination.

RULE 62. *Qualifications of applicants.*—All applicants for license under these rules shall have attained the age of 21 years and shall have had not less than two years' practical experience as an apprentice under a licensed embalmer, or in lieu thereof shall have had a practical experience of not less than one year under a licensed embalmer and have completed the regular course of instruction in a school of embalming recognized as being in good standing by the State Board of Health of Florida; and in addition to said requirements, each applicant for an embalmer's license shall have actually embalmed not less than 10 bodies under the supervision of a licensed embalmer prior to the day of examination. Each applicant for examination shall file with the secretary of the State board of health (who is the State health officer) not later than 10 days prior to the date of the next examination, a sworn statement of his or her age and other qualifications as required by these rules, and a certificate of good moral character, signed by three responsible citizens, one of whom must be a licensed embalmer personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year. All applications under this rule shall be made upon blanks furnished by the State Board of Health of Florida.

RULE 63. *Subjects of examination.*—Under the provisions of these rules, each applicant for an embalmer's license shall be examined in the following subjects: Anatomy, sanitary science, bacteriology, the care, disinfection, preservation, transportation, and burial, or other final disposition, of dead bodies, and the rules and regulations of the

State Board of Health of Florida relating to communicable diseases and their prevention and control; the applicant's efficiency as an embalmer shall also be demonstrated by operations on cadaver, all at the discretion of the board of embalmers' examiners.

RULE 64. *Grading and rating in examinations.*—The examination papers and written and oral answers shall, when concluded, be graded upon the scale of 100; the average rating required to pass shall be fixed by the board of examiners prior to the examination, but shall not at any examination be less than a ratio of 75 correct answers to 100 questions. If the examination be satisfactory to the members of the examining board it shall authorize its chairman to issue a license to the successful candidate or candidates. The license while in force shall confer upon the holder the right to prepare dead bodies for transportation and the right to disinter and remove for burial dead bodies, as provided for and regulated in rules 52 to 65 of the State Board of Health of Florida.

RULE 65. *Revocation of licenses.*—The board of embalmers' examiners may refuse to issue licenses provided for in these rules to individuals who have by false and fraudulent representation obtained or sought to obtain such license, or by false or fraudulent representation of their profession have obtained or sought to obtain money or anything of value, or for any other unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, or for the willful violation of the rules of the State board of health, and the board may revoke such licenses for any of such other like causes: *Provided*, That no license shall be revoked until the holder shall be given reasonable notice of the charge against him and an opportunity for a full hearing before said board.¹

COUNTY AGENTS AND INSPECTORS.

RULE 66. *Appointment of officers and agents.*—The State health officer is hereby authorized and empowered to employ, with the approval of the president of this board, suitable and proper persons to serve in the capacity of county sanitary agents, special agents, sanitary inspectors, and in such other capacities and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of disease, for the preservation of the public health, and to secure the performance of the powers and duties of this board. Such persons shall be so employed only while their services are necessary, and shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the State health officer or of the president of this board. The compensation of such persons shall be fixed at the time of employment by the State health officer and president of this board at such sum as they shall consider just and reasonable for the services to be rendered.

PUBLIC HEALTH LITERATURE.

RULE 67. *Educational work.*—It shall be the duty of local health officers and representatives of the State board of health to have on hand at all times a quantity of literature and pamphlets bearing upon and explaining in easily understood terms the nature and danger of communicable diseases, especially as regards tuberculosis, small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, hookworm disease, and rabies, published by the State board of health or by local health organizations approved by the State board of health, which shall be furnished free of cost to physicians in attendance upon patients infected with any of the above-named diseases, and to the parents of such patients and to the teachers of public and private schools.

¹ Fees: No fees will be charged by the board of embalmers' examiners nor by the State board of health to be paid by the applicants for either the privilege of applying for license or for the issuance of a license to successful applicants; but all costs and expenses of conducting the examinations will be paid by the State board of health.